

BERNHARDT Must Play in Berlin Before Strasburg, POINCARÉ Likely to Accept Office. FOREIGN NEWS. BAKOOR Taken by Lawton, LADY CHURCHILL As the Editor of the £1 Magazine.

AMERICANS SWAM A RIVER AND ROUTED FILIPINOS.

Daring Feat of the Fourteenth Infantry Caused Rebels to Flee.
HAVOC OF THE SHELLS.

Bacoar Reduced to a Mass of Debris—Fierce Fight in a Jungle.

MANILA, June 14.—The Filipinos retreated several miles southward, after yesterday's engagement, to the strongly fortified town of Imus. There the next battle will occur.

The shelling of the American war ships drove the rebels from Bacoar, so the Americans control several more miles of coast. General Lawton, with his staff and a troop of the Fourth Cavalry, started to ascertain the nature of the insurgents' position. He rode five miles along the coast, without discovering the enemy, to Bacoar, and found the town full of white flags. But there were no soldiers there.

The women and children who had fled to the woods during the bombardment were camping in the ruins of their homes. The shells had almost knocked the town to pieces.

The big church was wrecked and many buildings were ruined. Even the trees and shrubbery were torn by a hail storm. Before dark last night the Fourteenth Infantry swam the Zapote River, charged and carried the trenches, a heavy fusillade of artillery preparing the way and covering the crossing.

The insurgents broke for the woods before the Fourteenth reached them.

Almost at the same time the Ninth and the Twelfth Infantry crossed a bar of the sea and came upon their left flank at a point where a body of marines with Maxim guns landed under the protection of the ship's batteries and fired upon the enemy's left rear with a demoralizing effect.

The Twenty-first crossed the river by a bridge as soon as it could be mended. Sixty-five dead Filipinos were found in the trenches, most of them shot through the heads.

Several five-inch smooth bore guns were captured with ammunition marked, "U. S. Navy Yard."

Charged the Jungle.
After crossing the river the troops were withdrawn, with the exception of the Ninth and the Twenty-first Infantry, these regiments being left with four guns to guard the bridge.

As they were being formed into companies, the insurgents commenced to fire volleys from the bamboo jungle, 200 yards away. The regiments formed into line rapidly and coolly, though under fire, and cheering rushed to the woods, driving the enemy a mile away, the Filipinos disputing every foot.

The Fourteenth encamped across the river, the men caring for many of the wounded Filipinos.

Eight prisoners were captured. The majority of the Filipinos wore red uniforms. Several hundred women and children came into the American lines for refuge, and the road from Bacoar was covered all day long with processions of them, on foot and in carts, driving animals and carrying goods on their heads.

The appearance of the battle field testified to the fierceness of yesterday's fighting. The trees along the river between the lines are almost torn down by bullets.

The American officers estimate that 100 insurgents were killed and that 300 were wounded during the engagement.

The American troops will soon control the coast to Cavite.

Volunteers Coming Home.
The First American Volunteers started for home to-day, the transports Newport and Otis carrying the Oregon regiment and the First Volunteer Signal Company. They sail for San Francisco by way of Nagasaki, Japan, and are expected to arrive at their destination July 12.

The Oregon regiment left here sixty-two dead, being the total of its men killed in battle and dead from disease as a result of the year's campaign.

The troops were cheered as the transports steamed out of the harbor.

GENERAL OTIS'S FORCE TO BE INCREASED TO 38,000.

Washington, June 14.—Major-General Otis is to have a total force of at least 38,000 regulars when all the troops now on the way and to be ordered there arrive.

Acting Secretary of War McKeljohn, Adjutant-General Corbin and Colonel Ward, in charge of the recruiting department, at a conference held to-day, decided to add to the regulars already selected for Otis 5,000



Men of the Fourteenth Infantry, the Swimming Regiment. The Fourteenth swam the Zapote River and then charged the Filipino trenches. This picture is drawn from a photograph of a detachment of the regiment on the firing line at Calocan.

more men. They are to be taken chiefly from the cavalry and artillery and will go to the Philippines as Infantry.

General Otis has now about 10,000 regulars. The department prior to the conference had prepared to send him 15,000 more, and the additional 5,000 will give him a total strength of regulars of 30,000.

The additional 5,000 men are to be taken from the cavalry and artillery because these branches of the service have not been as heavily drawn upon as the infantry for service in the Philippines.

Reports received at the War Department to-day from the various recruiting posts throughout the country show that the provisional army of 65,000 men is recruited to the maximum.

The exact figures as to the enlistments will not be given, but the official statement is made that there are now recruits enough to raise the army to the maximum and to provide the 2,000 men to replace the hospital corps.

To all the vacancies caused by death and disability in the Philippines more men will be needed, but as the department is now enlisting men at the average of 1,000 a week it will not take long to secure the number required.

SPAIN TO RANSOM HER PHILIPPINE PRISONERS.

Will Send a Commission Direct to Aguinaldo to Arrange Terms for Their Release.

Washington, June 14.—Spain will begin at once direct negotiations with Aguinaldo for the release of the Spanish prisoners. The State Department and the War Department will assist Spain in every possible way in this undertaking.

It is already understood that Aguinaldo will conduct the negotiations on no other plan than that of a big ransom. This plan is a complication in which the United States has a direct and serious interest.

It is admitted by Spain that the payment of a large sum of money to Aguinaldo would be giving substantial aid and comfort to the rebel enemy of the United States.

This matter has been discussed, and it has been arranged that, while the ransom will be paid in good faith to the Filipinos, it will be so held in trust that Aguinaldo or the rebels, while in arms, cannot realize on it, even by speculative credits.

Spain had first determined to appoint three commissioners. To-day it was decided to appoint but one, and it is probable that this one commissioner will be selected at Manila in order to save time.

General Otis has been apprised of the present status of the arrangement and will undertake to get the Spanish commissioner within the rebel lines and to guarantee his safety.

The United States Government admits the justice and right of Spain to have the prisoners released, and also that this Government's efforts in that direction have failed through the War Department, the only branch of the Government which could deal with the rebels.

The State Department cannot act directly with Aguinaldo without compromising itself by a recognition of the Filipinos as a belligerent power.

AGUINALDO'S ARTILLERY HANDLED BY SPANIARDS.

Chicago, June 14.—General Anderson, who was a division commander under General Otis in the Philippines, speaking of the heavy losses of the American troops, said: "When Admiral Dewey captured Ca-

BRITAIN CAN'T STOP THE HAGUE PLEDGES.

Other Powers Will Agree to the Brussels Stipulations.
NO RED CROSS WANTED.

American Delegates Stand for a Non-Religious Hospital Emblem.

THE HAGUE, June 14.—The refusal of Great Britain to accept the stipulations of the Brussels Conference if they are made definitive will not prevent the other Powers from pledging themselves to action in the matter.

There is no doubt that the Brussels Conference Sub-Committee will reach a practical result; but it is possible some of the Powers, while reserving the right to apply the new stipulations when necessary, may not consent to bind themselves forthwith.

In the Geneva sub-committee three countries took a decided stand against the use of the red cross on their hospitals. Turkey desires a red crescent, Persia a sun with red rays on white, while Siam wants a red flame on white.

The American delegates will favor the general adoption of some insignia that is not a religious emblem.

London, June 14.—Lord Salisbury has instructed Sir Julian Pauncefote that if the proposal for a general international tribunal fails he shall endeavor to get the delegates of all the great Powers who favor arbitration to establish a tribunal among themselves.

DREYFUS WILL CERTAINLY BE LANDED AT BREST.

Military Authorities of the Port Are Notified to That Effect.

Brest, France, June 14.—It has been definitely settled that Captain Alfred Dreyfus, who left the waters of French Guiana June 10 on board the French cruiser Sfax, will disembark here.

The military authorities of the port have been notified to this effect.

Wu-Ting-Fu in the Tsung-Hi-Yamen.

Peking, June 14.—Wu-Ting-Fu has been appointed a member of the Tsung-Hi-Yamen.

Persia Wants This.
This Is Now in Use.
Suggested by Siam.
Proposed by Turkey.

The Red Cross Flag and Substitutes Proposed at the Peace Congress.

The "Red Cross" was designated as the sign for hospitals and generally for the place where wounded are cared for, as a compliment to Switzerland by the Geneva Convention. It is the flag of the Swiss, save that the colors are reversed. The Swiss flag is a white cross upon a red field. The hospital flag is a red cross upon a white field. Some countries object to the cross on a flag for international use, because it is an emblem of one religious faith.

LADY CHURCHILL'S VOLUME I., NO. 1.

The First Issue of Her Magazine to Be a Notable One.

LONDON, June 14.—The principal literary feature of the first number of Lady Randolph Churchill's new magazine, the Anglo-Saxon Review, to be issued within the next ten days, will be a paper by Whitelaw Reid, discussing the advances in international law and the changes in national policy resulting from the treaty of Paris, 1890, which he helped to negotiate.

The most important point in Mr. Reid's paper is that the \$20,000,000 paid to Spain upon the cession of the Philippines to the United States was not made even one life's concession and he could not give more. He reminded the Raad that God had always stood by them. War, he asserted, he did not want, but he would not relinquish anything more.

In concluding, he called them all to witness that, though their independence had once been removed, God had restored it.

The examination of the alleged former British officers who were arrested at Johannesburg on May 16 last on the charge of high treason, in having attempted to enroll men with a view to a rebellion outbreak, which began here on June 8, terminated to-day.

The prisoners were remanded.

BRUSSELS, June 14.—Dr. Loyds, the representative in Europe of the Transvaal Republic, received to-day the following conciliatory dispatch from Pretoria:

"The Government does not make arbitration a condition of concessions. It will continue to make concessions, even as regards the independence of the Republic, if Great Britain's acceptance or non-acceptance of arbitration."

MISS ALLEN WEDS ABROAD.

New York Girl Becomes the Bride of W. L. Watson, of Scotland.

London, June 14.—At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, this afternoon, Miss Jessie Allen, daughter of H. F. Allen, of New York, was married to Mr. W. L. Watson, of Scotland.

Miss Lillian Vanderbilt was among the bridesmaids.

Hitting the Imitators Hard.
Down Goes the Price to \$4.85.

King's the great clothing store and Park Place will give them all something to think about. We propose to sell more suits than any other store in New York and we are going to do it. Next two days we will sell men's blue serge suits, all wool, the gray and brown suits, at \$4.85, worth \$12. The imitators give our cotton suits, WE GUARANTEE OURS STRICTLY ALL WOOL. Remember, \$4.85 for blue, gray or brown serge suits, all sizes, single or double breasted, during next two days at King's, the well-known clothing store, Corner Broadway and Park Place.

LOUBET ALTERS POINCARÉ'S MIND.



Raymond Poincaré, the Choice of Loubet for Premier.

The man of the hour in France is Raymond Poincaré, who may take office against his will. One eccentricity of this statesman is his objection to the camera. He had not been photographed since his tenth year, until a snap shot was taken without his knowledge, as he sat at his desk. This photograph was printed in a French paper.

PARIS, June 14.—The interview between President Loubet and M. Poincaré lasted half an hour. In reply to the President's request that he form a Cabinet, M. Poincaré declared that for several years he had kept aloof from politics and party strife, and was wholly unprepared to accept under the present circumstances the responsibilities of the Premiership.

M. Loubet, however, insisted, pointing out that just for these reasons all factions of Republicans would accept his leadership more readily, adding that both the President of the Senate, M. Fallières, and the President of the Chamber, M. Declercq, had clearly pointed him out as the man best fitted to realize the concentration of the Republicans.

Finally M. Loubet appealed to M. Poincaré's patriotism and the latter thereupon consented to consult his friends.

Although it is realized that there are great difficulties in the way of his success, it is the general impression that if M. Poincaré is in earnest he will succeed in forming a Cabinet.

M. Poincaré had consultations this afternoon with MM. Ribot, Sarrasin, Molle, Pyral and Brisson.

Later in the day it was announced that M. Poincaré had requested the President to grant him until to-morrow to form a Cabinet, as he had been unable to see certain statesmen he is desirous of consulting.

Spain Strips Herself by Vote.
Madrid, June 14.—The Senate to-day adopted the bill ceding the Caroline Islands to Germany.

BERLIN, June 14.—The German authorities have refused to grant to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt permission to play in Alsace-Lorraine unless she plays in some important German city first.

The question of Sarah Bernhardt's playing or not playing in Germany is an old one revived. The divine actress is such a patriotic Frenchwoman that for years the idea of her appearing within German territory at all would not have been entertained. A year ago, however, she announced her readiness to act in Alsace-Lorraine, which she, together with most patriotic French citizens, still claims as French territory.

She was to play in Strasburg, the city which the Germans wrested from France with blood and iron. The mere announcement that she would go to Strasburg was regarded by the Germans as an affront. It was equivalent to a declaration on her part that Strasburg was still French.

The Stadtholder of Strasburg, who, it is understood, is a fat, comic opera sort of person, who goes around dressed like a drum-major, became very much excited at the situation. He announced loudly and pompously that Bernhardt's disavowal of her intention to play in Alsace-Lorraine was intended as a reflection upon both the Stadtholder and the Kaiser. He declared that he would not stand it, and that if the divine Sarah tried to act in Strasburg before she appeared in Berlin he and all his policemen would put a stop to the performance.

Some time later it was said that the Kaiser intervened. At the unveiling of a statue of Wilhelm at Altana Professor Eberlein made an appeal to the Kaiser in behalf of Sarah, representing to him that she was an artist, that art knew no nationality, and that it should be subjected to no territorial restrictions.

The Kaiser, who looks upon himself as an artist, too, was struck by the argument, and it was understood, consented to fix things with the irascible Stadtholder of Strasburg.

Next came the announcement that Bernhardt would play in Alsace-Lorraine. Now comes the statement that the authorities will not permit her doing so unless she appears in some other part of Germany first.

CANADA LOSES IN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Great Britain Will Accept Our Provisional Alaskan Line.
MR. CHOATE SO CABLES.

Complete Victory of the United States Over the Policy of Encroachment.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—A brief dispatch was received at the State Department from Ambassador Choate to-day, in which he says substantially that Great Britain will accept the American proposition for the provisional Alaskan boundary. While the officials do not go to the extent of declaring that the proposition has been accepted, they say that there is practically no difference between the absolute fact of acceptance and the assurance of Ambassador Choate.

In all material aspects the agreement has the two-fold satisfaction to this Government.

FIRST.—It is a complete victory of the United States over the policy of encroachment and untenable demands of Canada.

SECOND.—It is an additional proof of the increasing unity and comity between England and the United States.

It has been known in America and admitted in London that the stumbling block to an amicable arrangement of the whole dangerous problem was Canada. The insistence of Canada on the impossible conditions of the American grant of Pyramid Harbor and another access to Lynn Canal as a condition precedent to arbitration caused the sudden dissolution of the Joint High Commission last February.

Even after the matter was referred to the State Department of England and the United States Canada interposed objections to the provisional line and insisted on the surrender of territorial privileges by the United States. Canada appears to have been at last entirely eliminated from the matter, and the provisional line agreed upon by Secretary Hay and Lord Salisbury has been accepted.

The suggested points in the line are White Summit Pass, the Chilkoot Pass and a point on the Dalton trail in the Chilkoot Pass which locates Kluckman on the American side. Kluckman has since 1867 been regarded as within American territory.

There are some matters which are yet to be settled, but these it is understood, will be remitted to the Joint High Commission, which will assemble in August. The unsettled matters relate entirely to various rectifications, such as Canada's privileges on the Lynn Canal, the collection of customs, etc.

A TIMELY EXPOSITION OF ARBITRATION.

The Venezuelan Commissioners Come Together Informally in Paris.

Paris, June 14.—A preliminary and informal meeting of counsel placed in the Venezuelan arbitration took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning.

The meetings of the Venezuelan Commission will be held in the apartment placed at the disposal of the Spanish-American Peace Commission. The first formal meeting of the Commissioners will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Professor F. de Martens, the great Russian jurist, the umpire of the dispute, is here. He will return to The Hague after the meeting to-day, but will be back here next week.

DEWEY WILL REST IN THE HILLS OF CEYLON.

Singapore, Straits Settlements, June 14.—Admiral Dewey landed here this afternoon from the Olympia, which arrived June 11, and bade farewell to the Governor, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir C. V. H. Mitchell.

The Admiral sails to-morrow morning for Colombo, Ceylon. He will probably visit the Hills of Ceylon for the benefit of his health.

The officers of the Olympia were entertained at dinner yesterday by the officers of the garrison here.



The Titled Editor, Lady Randolph Churchill.

The first number of her magazine, The Anglo-Saxon Review, will be issued within a few days in sumptuous binding and splendidly illustrated.



The Woman Harniet, Sarah Bernhardt.

The German Government declines to permit 'the divine Sarah' to play in Alsace-Lorraine until she has first appeared in some German city outside the provinces taken from France.